



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tember 27, 1897. It probably had worked its way up along the brick foundation of the fireplace during the night. Upper Sonoran Zone, altitude 2,800 feet, western slope of the Cuyamaca Mountains.

Crotalus cerastes Hallowell. Sidewinder.

I have taken three individuals in La Puerta Valley. This is the most southwestern record that I know of. La Puerta Valley is in San Diego County, on the eastern slope of the Cuyamaca Mountains, altitude 2,200. It is in the upper part of the Upper Sonoran Zone, and is six miles west of Vallecito, an old station on the old Holliday stage road, the oldest transcontinental road in California.

FRANK STEPHENS,
San Diego, California.

I. THE PINE SNAKE IN NEW YORK.

In the note on the Pine snake, *Pituophis melano-leucus* (Daudin) in the November 26 number of COPEIA, the New York State record of this species was evidently overlooked. W. Seward Wallace in "Snakes of Rockland Co., N. Y." records the finding of a dead specimen on Tallman's mountain near Nyack. This specimen is also referred to in Bull. 51, N. Y. State Museum, "Catalogue of New York Reptiles and Batrachians" by Eckel and Paulmier. Wallace also states, "These snakes are common in the more southern states of Delaware and Maryland, where they grow very large." He does not, however, give definite localities. The single N. Y. specimen does not necessarily indicate that the range of the Pine snake extends naturally as far north.

II. NOTE ON LIZARDS OF NEW YORK.

In De Kay's "Zoology of New York"—Part III "Reptiles and Amphibia," 1842, two species of

² Wallace, W. Seward, Snakes of Rockland Co., N. Y. 56th Annual Report, N. Y. State Museum, 1902; pp. 135-150.